APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
08/904,860	08/01/1997	HIROKAZU OHI	1232-4367	4593

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EXAMINER
DINH, DUNG C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2153	

33

DATE MAILED: 06/19/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	08/904,860	OHI ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Dung Dinh	2153	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *04 April 2003* .

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
    closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-34 and 41-52* is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-34 and 41-52* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

　　If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

　　　1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

　　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
　　　　　application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

　　a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) *32* .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 4/4/2003 have been fully

considered but they are not persuasive.

A. Regarding claims 1 and 11, applicant argues that the

control information is not stored locally at the client not at

the site. The argument is not persuasive because the claims do

not specify where the control information is stored. As per the

limitation of reading the network address and associated control

information to access and control the device, Sergeant clearly

teaches such limitation on col.6 lines 5-20 - microcontroller 46

read out address of remote camera unit 12a [col.6 lines 5-7],

and command word and associated parameters to operate the camera

unit [col.6 lines 18-20]. Furthermore, the rejection is based

on the obviousness of setting a bookmark or shortcut to the

camera control. Clearly, a bookmark or shortcut is stored

locally at the client. When a bookmark or shortcut is

activated, it is inherent that the information saved is read by

the browser and submit to the site.

B. Regarding claims 23, 30 and 31, applicant argues that

Niwa teaches tolerance limits for a machining process, hence is

not applicable to serviceable range of a camera. The argument

is not persuasive because the serviceable range of the camera is

the camera's tolerance limit. Niwa's machine is a mechanical

devices that are operable by remote users.   The camera is a

mechanical device that can be control by the user. Niwa teaches

providing the tolerance limits so as to enable the user to enter

parameters within the machine operable range [fig.49, col.26

lines 18-26]. From the teaching of Niwa one of ordinary skill

in the art would have been motivated to provide serviceable

range of the camera so as to enable that a user enters control

parameters that are within the operable range of the camera.

Hence, the rejection has established prima facie evidence of

obviousness.

As per the limitation of sending the allowable range with

the image information, Blackshear teaches to provide status

information along with the image [col.9 lines 12-20, col. 10

lines 1-18]. Hence, Blackshear as modified by Niwa would have

the serviceable range information transmit with the image to

enable the user to see the status and allowable range of the

camera under control.

C. Regarding claims 32, 33 and 34, the references teach

comparing the value input by the user with the operable range of

the device prior to sending the command to the device [see

Niwa's fig.49 and Blackshear's fig.9]. Hence, it is apparent

that the system as modified would check for valid parameters at the client prior to sending it over the network to the camera.

D. Regarding claim 21, the examiner mistakenly omit it from the rejection header. However, the claim was rejected on page 7 of the office action under similar rationale for claim 2.

E. The limitation that the identifier is expressed as part of the resource name in the path in the URL is inherent from the RFC 1738.

RFC 1738 section 3.3. shows HTTP URL syntax takes the form of: "http://<host>:<port>/<path>?<searchpart>". In a conventional HTTP request for document, the "<host>:<port>" would contain the address of the document server, and "<path>?<searchpart>" would contain a resource name (including the path to the resource). The WebCam+ uses HTTP protocol to submit command from a browser to the WebCam+ server. Hence, it is inherent that a request submit from the browser to the WebCam+ would have the network address of the WebCam+ server in the "<host>:<port>" portion, and control information (i.e. identifiers and parameters values) in the "<path>?<searchpart>" portion. Hence, the system as modified would have the identifier expressed part of the "resource name" as claimed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claim 1, 3-10, 49, and 11, 13-20, 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Sergeant et al. US patent 5,517,236.

As per claim 1 and 11, Sergeant teaches a communication method comprising:

storing a network address [address code] of an object site [surveillance unit] into memory [see col.5 lines 52-58 and col.6 lines 21-25];

storing control information for a respective image input means [camera] of said object site in relation of said network address [col.5 lines 52-58, col.8 lines 1-12];

reading the address and control information stored and accessing said designated site [surveillance unit] using the address and control information [col. 6 lines 5-20, col.7 lines 55-60], wherein the control information include an identifier [command word] for identifying an item to be controlled by the

image input means [col. 4 lines 55-65, col.6 lines 18-20 and

table 1].

As per claims 3 and 13, Sergeant teaches displaying

received image information from said site [col.3 lines 65 to

col. 4 line 9].

As per claims 4 and 14, Sergeant teaches generating control

information according to manual designation [col.6 lines 30-52].

As per claims 5-9 and 15-19, Sergeant teaches the

surveillance unit is a video camera. Sergeant teaches angle

sensor [col.7 lines 45-50], controlling the camera focal

distance [col.8 line 52] and shutter speed [col.11 line 2].

As per claims 10 and 20, Sergeant teaches computer program

readably stored [col.6 lines 19-20].

As per claims 49 and 52, Sergeant teaches the control is

stored separately from the address [col.6 lines 5 to 25].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) which
forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this
Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is
> not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the
> subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been
> obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject

> *matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.*

Claims 2, 12, 21-22, 47-52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sergeant and further in view of WebCam+ and RFC 1866 "Hypertext Markup Language - 2.0" and RFC 1738 "Uniform Resource Locators (URL)."

As per claims 2, 12 and 47-52, Sergeant does not teach controlling the camera over the Internet.

WebCam+ is a Web based remote control camera system. The system has a web browser form for entering commands for controlling the camera's position and zoom remotely over the Internet and deliver captured image via a web page [see page 2 "WebCam + Is Born …"]. The system improved the prior art by enabling control of camera remotely via the Internet using a browser at a client computer.

Hence, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Web technology as show by the WebCam+ teaching to the system of Sergeant because it would have enabled accessing and controlling the system over the Internet.

The WebCam+ article does not disclose the specific of storing the address and control command into a memory storage.

It is known in the art that Web request is URL encoded with the network address, path, resource name and optional parameters' [see RFC 1866 pp. 46-47 and RFC 1738 pp.2, 9-10]. It is known to encoded parameters within the path or resource name of the URL [see RFC 1378 pp.9-10 sections 3.3, and 3.4.1].

It is known that the encoded URL can be sent via clicking on the form's "submit" button or directly type in via the browser address box. Is also known that an URL can be saved in storage as a 'shortcut' on the desktop or as a browser's bookmark entry for quick access at a later time by the user.

It is apparent, in Sergeant system as modified, that the address of the camera site is a URL on the Internet. Sergeant teaches PRESET for storing control information for quick control of the camera at later time. Hence, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to save the camera control in a URL (with the network address and control values) in memory storage (for example via a shortcut or bookmark entry) because it would have enabled quick control of the camera to the desired position.

The steps of reading, accessing and transmission are apparent in the process of retrieving and submitting the bookmarked URL to the camera server.

As per claims 21-22, they are rejected under similar obvious

rationale claim 2 as above. The recited limitations are inherent

in the process of storing and retrieving the command URL in the

browser's bookmark or shortcut.

Claims 23-34, 41-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Blackshear US patent 5,111,288 and

further in view of WebCam+, and Niwa US patent 5,544,046.

As per claims 23, and 30-34, Blackshear teaches a camera

control system comprising:

reception means for receiving request of sensing condition of

the camera; and processing means for performing control processing

of the camera based on the request [col.6 lines 6-22, col.9 lines

12-20];

transfer means for transferring image information obtained by

the processing means with status of the camera [col.9 lines 12-20:

"azimuth and elevation coordinates in degree"].

Blackshear does not teaches the system being a server

controlling a camera according to request from remote a client

over a general network.

WebCam+ is a Web based remote control camera. The system

has an web browser form for entering controlling command for

controlling the camera's position and zoom remotely over the

Internet and deliver capture image via a web page [see page 2

"WebCam + Is Born …"]. The system improved the prior art by

enabling remote control the camera via the Internet using a

browser at a client computer.

Hence, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill

in the art at the time of the invention to apply Web technology as

show by the WebCam+ teaching to the system of BlackShear because

it would have enabled accessing and controlling the system over

the Internet.

Blackshear does not specially disclose returning information

indicating service allowable range of the camera.

Niwa teaches to store service allowable range of a device

(tolerance limits) so as to let the system ensure that the user

input of control parameters are within appropriate range and warn

the user of any error [see fig.49, col.26 lines 18-26]. Given the

teaching of Niwa, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary

skill in the art to transmit service allowable range of the camera

to the client because it would have improved the system by

enabling the user to know the appropriate parameters for

commanding the camera and enable the client to check for errors

prior to submitting the command.

As per claim 24, the reference does not disclose control

right. It would have been obvious to have control right in the

system as modified so as to provide access security and to regulate requests from multiple users.

As per claim 25, Blackshear disclose showing the sensing direction of the camera [col.9 lines 12-20: "azimuth and elevation coordinates in degree"]. Hence, it is apparent that the system as modified would show service allowable range for the sensing direction of the camera.

As per claim 26-29, since the Blackshear system is modified by WebCam+ to operate over the Internet. Is apparent that the processing would be done via HTTP message. It is well known in the art HTTP message passes request parameters in the header [GET] or the body of the message [POST]. See RFC 1866 pp.46-47 section 8.2.2 and 8.2.3.

As per claims 41-46, Blackshear teaches user controllable tilt, pan, zoom and focus. Hence, it is apparent that the request would have identifiers to identify items for controlling the camera [tilt and pan X-Y movement, zoom, focus, etc.]

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this

action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS

of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action

is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened

statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will

expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated

from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than

SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier
communications from the examiner should be directed to Dung Dinh
whose telephone number is (703) 305-9655. The examiner can
normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 7:00 AM - 4:30 PM.
The examiner can also be reached on alternate Friday.
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are
unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenton Burgess can be
reached at (703) 305-4792.
Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of
this application should be directed to the Group receptionist
whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Any response to this final action should be mailed to:

> **Box AF**
> Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
> Washington, DC 20231

or faxed to:

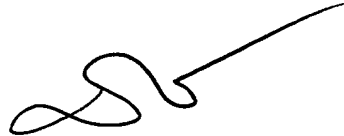> (703) 746-7238, (for formal communications; please
> mark "EXPEDITED PROCEDURE")

> (703) 746-7240 (for informal or draft communications,
> please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington. VA, Fourth Floor (Receptionist).

Dung Dinh
Primary Examiner
June 12, 2003